The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,879.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868. Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KER—March 27th, the wife of John Ker, Esq., G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 660 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cowper, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 3 th March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Grey, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.

Bombay, 25th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL CONTRACT LINES 1868.

TO SUEZ, MARSEILLES & SOUTHAMPTON.—From Mazagon on SATURDAY 29th February and each succeeding Saturday, except during S.W. Monsoon, viz. from 12th May to 20th October inclusive, when the departures will take place on Tuesday.

TO CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CHINA AND JAPAN:—

From Mazagon on 1st, 15th and 27th March at 9 A. M.

On FRIDAY 17th April at noon, and every alternate FRIDAY thenceforward.

TO AUSTRALIA.—From Mazagon at 9 A. M., on 15th March, On Friday 17th April at noon, and every fourth Friday thenceforward.

NOTES.—The Steamers running between Alexandria and Marseilles will no longer call at Malta en route.

The vessels on the China line will cease touching at Penang.

Arrangements have been made with the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, by which passengers and cargo can be booked through to Batavia.

Passengers from England to Bombay by the Company's Steamers desirous of continuing the voyage to Ceylon, Madras or Calcutta can do so at reduced rates of Passage-money. For further particulars apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, Feb. 1868. Superintendent P. & O. Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED
Chemists, Medical Hall, Byculla; Fort; and Poona
THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All New Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, Treacher & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

Æinas.	Inhalers.
Air Cushions.	Lint.
Bandages.	Medicine Measures.
Bed Pans.	Medical Spoons.
Belts.	Nipple Shields.
Breast Pumps.	Nursery Lamps.
Elastic Bandages.	Oiled Silk.
Enemas.	Plasters.
Do. for self-use.	Powder and Puffs.
Eye Baths.	Sponge.
Feeding Bottles.	Spongio Piline.
Flesh Brushes.	Smelling Salts.
Flesh Gloves.	Thermometers.
Fullers Earth.	Vaporisers.
Hot Water Bottles.	Waterproof Sheeting

and an extensive stock of other Sundries.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS, &c.

By each Overland Steamer.

Arrowroots.	Liebig's Food.
Corn Flour.	Maccaroni.
Cocoas.	Nursery Biscuits.
Desiccated Milk.	Oatmeal.
Gelatine.	Pearl Barley.
Groats.	Rusks.
Hard's Food.	Sago.
Isinglass.	Tapioca.
Jellies.	Vermicelli.
&c.	&c.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
(*Extractum Carnis.*)

Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron Liebig from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites), common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

(The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.)

MEDICINE CHESTS.

A large assortment of these useful articles, in Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather, and Japanned Tin, of the most useful and portable patterns,—the result of long experience of the requirements of travellers and up-country residents—suitable for individual, family, or Medical Practitioners' use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,

SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES,

Cataract,—Concave,—Convex,—Coloured,—Railway, &c., &c.,

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

The stock of Surgical and Medical Appliances kept on hand is by far the most extensive in the Presidency, and continually renewed from England.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

(TREACHER & Co., Limited, are the Sole *Agents in Western India* for MacDougal's valuable Carbolic Acid Disinfectants).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

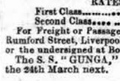
First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,800 Tons, will be despatched about the 24th March next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

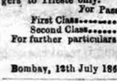
First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1 „	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 „	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1 „	Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1 „	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 „	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANOUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for works in GENERAL REPAIRS and part REBUILDING to the GODOWNS, SHEDS, PIERS, DOCK, &c. on the P. & O. Co.'s old Dockyard, Mazagon.

Each Contractor tendering may on and after TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, obtain at our Office, on payment of Rs. 15, a printed copy of the Plan, Specification, and Form of Tender.

No Tenders will be received after SATURDAY the 28th instant.

We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st March 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER in Carsetjee Soolkjee Street, Cammatteepoora.

Plans and Sections of the proposed Sewer may be inspected, and Forms of Tender with Bills of Quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on the 4th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written in the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE.—WAS opened on MONDAY, 23rd instant, THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE and DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort.

A Private Room for Ladies.
A Private Entrance, with Female attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.

☞ Soups always ready.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION).—Mr. WILLIAM STEEL has THIS DAY TAKEN over CHARGE of the LIQUIDATION here. JAMES GREIG,
Official Liquidators' Attorney.

WITH reference to above, the LIQUIDATION will from WEDNESDAY, 1st proximo, be carried on in Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co.'s block, Elphinstone Circle. WILLIAM STEEL,
Official Liquidators' Attorney.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on TUESDAY the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the WIDENING of the ROAD leading from the BAZAAR GATE to the foot of the CARNAC OVERBRIDGE, and the Roads round the New Market.

The Plan and Specification of the above work can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt on application during the Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th March 1868.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,

1, East Street, Poona,

BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

HAS the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just landed, ex s. s. *Ganges*, a large and varied assortment of GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Overland Trunks, Coat cases of sizes, Hand and Courier Bags, Leather Cigar Cases, Rug and Baggage Straps, Driving and Hunting Whips, &c.

Further supplies expected per each Mail Steamer.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANECKJEE and NOWAJEE MANECKJEE, of Bombay, respectively, Parsee Inhabitants, lately trading in Bombay under the name or firm of Messrs. MANECKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

Upon hearing Mr. RIVINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of the above Estate, and on reading the Affidavit of Mr. JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE, one of the said Trustees, sworn on the Twenty-seventh of February last, and the Affidavit of PESTONJEE COWASJEE, a Clerk in the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY, Solicitors for the said Trustees, bearing this day, I do order that the said JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE be discharged from the Office of Trustee to the said Estate as from the 14th day of March instant, and that ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD and RUGGONATH NARRAYEN, the remaining Trustees, be allowed to continue the further Liquidation of the said Estate.—Dated this 24th day of March 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD,
RIMINGTON, HORE AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FOURTH GRAND PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 28th MARCH.

on which occasion will be introduced.

NEW SONGS, SOLOS,

MUSICAL MELANGES,

BALLADS, COMIC SKETCHES, LOCAL HITS, &c., &c.

Amongst which will be enumerated the following New and Original Acts.

DAVE CARSON

In his new Local Song and Dance, entitled,

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH,

Who has not grown larger since his last visit, on this occasion will not make his

FAREWELL BOW.

MR. G. SOUTHAM,

In his eccentric character of the

RAW RECRUIT.

A new and Original Burlesque Opera Entitled the

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY,

Not by the Author of

GEMMA DI VERGY.

OBSERVE THE PROGRAMME.

☞ AN ENTIRE CHANGE. ☜

PART I.

Overture, Zampa (arranged by W. C. Parker),.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (The Coon Hunt)..Company.
The Birds will come again,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
Pickles. (A legend of Sinla),.....Dave Carson.
Beneath the Weeping Willow,..Mr. W. Burton.
Dance Juberee,.....Mr. G. Southam.
Fair Lily of the Vale,.....Mr. S. Herberte.

First part will conclude with the original and descriptive Song, showing the Troubles of a Traveller in India, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Recitative and Song (Orinthia my beloved)

Mr. S. HERBERTE.

DAVE CARSON

will appear in his

NEW AND ORIGINAL SONG AND DANCE

ENTITLED

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

Violin Solo,.....Mr. W. C. PARKER.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

MR. G. SOUTHAM

AS THE

RAW RECRUIT.

Part Second to conclude with the inimitable Impersonation of the

INTELLIGENT YOUTH,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART III.

The Entertainment will conclude with a

BURLESQUE OPERATIC NONDESCRIPT,

ENTITLED THE

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY.

The Gem,.....	Mr. G. Southam.
The Dad,.....	Dave Carson.
Love No. 1,.....	Mr. S. Herberte.
Love No. 2,.....	Mr. W. Burton.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs.	6
Stalls.....	„	4
Upper Circle.....	„	3
Pit.....	„	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.

Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.

at which hour

THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the

AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 6th April and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Brooms, Masts, Yards, Iron old, Copper old (belonging to the Boiler), Copper Rivets and Scraps, Cases, Casks, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for ERECTING THREE CUDJAN SHEDS over Slips Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUGAT, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Shareholders, assembled in GENERAL MEETING on MONDAY the 3rd February 1868, a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE will be payable to Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 20TH MARCH 1868.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement at the time of payment.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) —BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 1/2 per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 1/11 3/8 do.
„ 3 do. 1/11 5/16 do.
„ 2 do. 1/11 1/4 do.
„ 1 do. 1/11 3/16 do.
„ Demand 1/11 1/8 do.
On Provincial Towns in England, } 1/11 1/16 do.
„ Scotland, On Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company's Bank. }

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th March 1868.

D. C. M.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY.

DAVE'S DAD.

SOUTHAM'S GEM.

HERBERTE'S FIRST LOVE.

BURTON'S SECOND LOVE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his Friends and Patrons in Bombay for their unmistaken tokens of recognition of his endeavours to amuse them; and he begs to assure them that, during his stay no expense, will be spared, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to maintain that good feeling so liberally expressed and so long existing. He has great pleasure in announcing that he has secured the services of the justly celebrated

MUSICIAN AND SOLO VIOLINIST

MONSIEUR VICTOR SEMELADIS,

OF THE CONSERVATOIRES OF

PARIS, MILAN, FLORENCE, TURIN, &c. &c.

WHO WILL BE ABLY ASSISTED BY HIS

ACCOMPLISHED DAUGHTER,

MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

They will appear in an entire change of the

MINSTREL'S PROGRAMME

ON

MONDAY EVENING, 30TH MARCH 1868.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.
„ Ring Scarf.	

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,

and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH

For the year ended 31st December 1867.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce that, notwithstanding the depressed and unsettled state of trade, and the increased competition of other Offices, the transactions of the Indian Branch of this Company during the year 1867 exceeded those of any previous year since the first establishment of the business in this country.

885 Proposals were received for the Assurance of Rs. 48,35,554, of which 110 for Rs. 5,40,700 were declined.

807 New Policies were issued, assuring Rs. 42,01,503, and yielding Rs. 2,07,238-13 in annual premia.

117 Claims were reported by the decease of 84 Members, the aggregate of whose Policies, including Bonuses, amounted to Rs. 7,16,034-8,—a result somewhat in excess of the average rate of mortality.

While the sum of Rs. 7,50,534-8 contributed as follows was withdrawn from the Company's Funds by Representatives of deceased Assurants, *viz*:—

In respect of matured and lapsing claims admitted in 1866, but maturing in 1867	Rs.	1,94,900 0 0
In respect of claims adjusted and falling due in 1867	„	5,66,534 8 0
	Rs.	7,61,534 8 0
Less recovered by re-assurance.....		11,000 0 0
Total...	Rs.	7,50,534 8 0

The Auditors, Messrs. J. C. Parry & K. C. Peters, also show that the Assets of the Indian Branch irrespective of the Capital and other Funds of the Company in London, amounted, on the 31st of December, to Rs. 16,21,501-3-8, the greater portion invested in Government Securities, and that the Premium Income of the Branch, after deducting Cancelments from death and other causes reached the large sum of Rs. 11,13,176-11 4 assuring Rs. 2,47,52,976-0-0 by 4332 Policies in force.

The excess in claims was partly owing to the deplorable Railway accidents in Western India, and partly to the unhealthy season by which an unusual number of Policies upon the lives of old Assurants lapsed. Thus the causes were exceptional, and the large amount paid is but an additional proof of the faithfulness of the Company.

The most striking feature of the year's transactions is undoubtedly the rapid growth of the New Business, which exceeded that of the previous year by nearly fifty per cent,—a rate of increase, looking to the Business done, believed to be altogether unprecedented.

The Directors have been ably supported by their Branch Boards and Agencies, and have pleasure in referring to the active exertions of Mr. D. McL. Slater, the Secretary at Bombay, and the unabated zeal of Mr. O'Brien at Madras.

To the Constituents of the Office the thanks of the Board are also due, and it is confidently hoped that they will continue to assist the management with their influence, in order to ensure that progress which is so essential for the strength and prosperity of the Institution. With such support—the Directors count on the energetic co operation of their Subsidiary Branch Establishments, and Agents, look forward with confidence to the future.

By order of the Directors of the Indian Branch,

(Signed) C. H. OGBOURNE,
Manager of Eastern Branches.

Calcutta, 29th February, 1868.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE COMPANY, 1867-8,

Trustees in London.

William Beattie, Esq., M. D. | The Hon. Richard Edward
Lt.-Col. James Croudace. | Howard, D.C. L.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. | Chas. Grenville Mansel, Esq.
| Fred. Boyd Marson, Esq.
| Charles Hopkinson, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BUSINESS IN LONDON.

P. M. Tait, Esq., F.S.S.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Calcutta.

MANAGER OF EASTERN BRANCHES,
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F. S. S.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH,

Seth A. Apcar, Esq. (Messrs. Apcar & Co.), Merchant.—Director of the National Bank of India.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.—Director of the National Bank of India.
A. M. Dowleans, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, and Commissioner to the Pa

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 pr share
1,250,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	100	400	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank.... ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
400,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
2,500,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,200,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
1,000,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
500,000				London & China Bk.	184 p.
	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank.... ..	63 p. ct.
3,750,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
1,000,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
500,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank	35 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	100	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	100	100	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
250,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	555 per s
500,000	5,000	2,500	...	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.. ..	2,475 per share
140,000	4,000	2,800	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viceroy Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	121 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	565 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	570 per share.
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,160	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
2,100,000	5,000	1,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	590 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	340
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	945

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 13/16 solid.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do. ..	2s. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta.. ..	At sight ..	990.
Do.	30 days' sight..	992.
Do.	60 Do. do...	99
China.. ..	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	6 percent.
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Pour per cent. Co.'s ,, ,,	1855-56	92
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	.. ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	.. ..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	.. ..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	.. ..	,, 392
Carolus ..	.. ..	,, 200
Mexican Dollars ..	.. ..	,, 220
German Crowns ..	.. ..	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	.. ..	,, 223½
Bar Silver ..	.. ..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	.. ..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	.. ..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	..	Old	..	160 to 162
Akote ..	..	..	..	
Khandeish..	..	..	..	150 to 155
Barsee ..	..	..	..	
Dhollera ..	..	..	..	180 to 185
Dhowruggur	..	..	..	
Broach ..	..	..	..	185 to 189
Vingorla ..	..	..	..	178 to 180
Compta ..	..	..	..	178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	185 to 187
Oomrawuttee	..	New	..	200 to 205
Akote ..	..	..	..	
Broach ..	..	..	..	215 to 225
Dhollera ..	..	..	..	215 to 218
Dhowruggur	..	..	..	
Veeravai..	..	..	..	189 to 182
Ready Sales ..	..	..	....	750 Candies.
For delivery	....	....	....	950 ,,
Market dull.				

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Bertram, Major, 41st Regiment, on duty, from Agra.
Waghorn, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Grassby, Apothecary, Bengal Medical Establishment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.

Ward, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Neemuch.
Waghorn, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Aurungabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.. ..	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 17 6	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£2 8s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 11 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 27	Almorah	Ellwood	Liverpool, Nov. 18.
	H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s)	Carpendale	Vingorla, Mar. 25.
	Octavia	Bristow	Annesley Bay, Feb. 27.
	Cherwell	Haws	Liverpool, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 27	Malacca (s)	Tomlin	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer *Carnatic*, Dundas, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Pegasus*, Cornwell, to Abyssinia.
Ship *Orwell*, Gibblets, to Abyssinia.
Ship *Queen of the Lake*, Scobie, to Liverpool.
Barque *Aleedo*, Overgaard, to Akyab.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the W. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 9 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena Muscat	10th and 30th.	8 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Persian Gulf Bussorah Fagdad Ashagherry Vingorla Goa	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karwar Honore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolah.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	4 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, that large HOUSE at BREACH CANDY, at present in the occupation of the HON'BLE COLONEL MARRIOTT. For rent and particulars apply to MR. NOWROJEE JEHANGEER GAUMDIA, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or No. 16, Breach Candy.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, carrying on business as CONTRACTORS, under the name of COLEMAN and ROSE, DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP on the 21st FEBRUARY 1868.

H. COLEMAN,
J. ABERNETHY ROSE.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—On and after the 1st proximo the SECOND CLASS FARES between all Stations on this Railway will be REDUCED. For particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUNCURRY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 27th March 1868.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room, TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, at FIVE o'clock, when the Committee's FIRST ANNUAL REPORT will be submitted. The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, Chairman of the Society, will preside.

The Children attending the FORT SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Macdonald, will be examined, and Prizes will be distributed.

All interested in Education are invited to attend.

D. MACPHERSON,
D. C. BOYD, } Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for the voluntary winding up of the Company and sale of the Company's Premises.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 95 of Act XIX of 1857, a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) will be held on SATURDAY the 4th April next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PELLE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

To receive the Liquidators' Report and Accounts for the second year of the liquidation now past.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th April 1868, at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, at 3 o'clock P. M, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Accounts and Directors' Report for the year 1867.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To consider the propriety of rescinding the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 25th July 1861, for investing a portion of the Capital, Rs. 2,25,000, in Government Paper as a Working Capital Account, and of resolving that the said sum of Rs. 2,25,000 be treated and considered as forming part of the ordinary capital or stock of the Company, and to pass the necessary Resolution in that behalf.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, for the supply of—

1,250 Cumblies, black.....	At per Musters to be seen in this Office.
1,250 Cloth Great Coats.....	
1,250 Lascers' Mirzaee, lined...	
1,250 Cloth Pyjamas	
2,500 Baniaus, lo se	
1,250 Shoes or Boots, country ...	

A Cash deposit of ten per cent., calculated on the cost of articles at the tendered rates, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of any of the articles not being supplied by the time agreed upon or tendered of inferior quality or not equal to the musters.

Dealers can tender for any one of the articles, or for the whole, in which latter case it should be specified in the Tender that the items are not tendered separately.

The above Articles will be subject to survey, and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

Forms of Tenders and other information may be obtained on application to this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

G. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 27th March 1868.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.

A new and most useful description of DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable Papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided, and contains two spring Inks and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Tray, in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

A Catalogue, fully illustrating this useful box, sent free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

This Copying Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying book, and is therefore very advantageous. It is so portable that it may be carried in an ordinary Despatch Box.

Note Size, with Copying Book, complete.....	Rs.	16
Quarto Size	Do.	,, ... ,,	20
Foolscap Size	Do.	,, ... ,,	25

COPYING PRESSES.

OIL PAPERS, WATER PANS, AND BRUSHES.

COPYING BOOKS FOR LETTERS, COPYING INK.

Letter and Foolscap sizes, with Stand, Copying Book, Water Pan and Brush, Oil Paper, Copying Ink, &c., complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. Copy Presses *without* Stand are supplied.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

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"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
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I.—Our Progress in Bombay.
II.—The Mild Hindoo.
III.—Native Female Education.
IV.—The Viceroy's Legislative Council on the Budget.

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LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK.
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS
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,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
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,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

THE visit to Bombay of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the leader of the great intellectual movement in this country, which though at present small as a man's hand is yet destined to overshadow India, is an event of perhaps little moment to those whose souls never rise above cotton. But the movement of which he is the living head and chief animating spirit has a political significance which it is impossible to ignore, even though the day is far distant when that significance will be felt. Nevertheless a movement has been begun whose object is to unify the manifold races of India—to give them one common religion, one common social purpose, and to make of them one common nation. The step is brief from unity in religion, in social economy, in national feeling, to a common political creed and the achievement of a political destiny. The Brahmo Somaj is not merely the new church of India, which undoubtedly some day or other is to take the place, over the length and breadth of the land, of the idolatrous temples which we see around us; for even already in its very infancy it is a mighty political and social engine, doing life and death battle with purely social usages—if we can speak of anything being purely social, and not mixed up and identified with religion, in the life and customs of the Hindoos. The men who, generation after generation, have trained themselves, in the arena of intellectual gladiatorship, not merely in a conflict with idolatry, but in combating caste, advocating widow marriage, and effecting a secular as well as a religious reformation throughout India, will be found ready, when the time comes or occasion demands, to discuss the merits of the English occupation. The dream of the Somaj, as the Baboo plainly pointed out, is to make India a great nation, a regenerated nation; and as the idea gains strength and the Somaj gains numbers, an organisation will be gradually developing itself throughout India which will find English dominion a barrier to the realisation of their desire of national renaissance—and a barrier which must, if possible, be overcome. No nation can exist where a people is held in subjection by another. For a people to constitute a nation they must be free and Independent; so that a conflict with British authority (if the English dominion should survive all other shocks that may come against it) lies as inevitably in the new theistical church which the advanced intellects of Calcutta are now founding, as the oak lies in its embryo, the acorn. Such a conflict, it is true, is far beyond the present objects and probably the present thoughts of the Reformers. They no doubt recognise that it is English rule which has called them into existence, and that it is under its tolerant protection the Brahmo Somaj must nurse itself into strength and proportions. It is in the spread of English education, moreover, that their chief hope lies. The mind which has been educated in the sciences of the West, and impregnated with more or less of the spirit of European literature, must necessarily cease to believe in the Hindoo pantheon, or in Parsee superstitions. Whatever else may have been done or left undone in the minds of the educated youth of the country, a clearance at least has been effected; and though formality, the influence of caste, awe of parental authority, or the clatter of superstitious female tongues, carries any of them to the temples of their countrymen, the foundations of their ancestral faith have been destroyed. Thus the Somaj cannot but regard English and Vernacular Schools, in the meantime, as indispensable pioneers and auxiliaries turning out an annual supply of material partially prepared for the reception of the Somaj doctrines. But when these doctrines become fashionable and their adherents strong in numbers; when powerful organisations are spread, as the Baboo contemplates, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin; when the consciousness of numerical strength and the possession of a mighty organisation stimulates the feeling of nationality we may expect a new mutiny, headed and spurred on by the educated and intellectual classes of India. If we survive Russian aggression and intrigue, and are not extinguished by any outburst of Mahomedan discontent there is yet this one power of the Brahmo Somaj coming up in the distant future which will demand new terms of us with reference to India, and whether we refuse or not will become more and more exacting until it tries conclusions with us as to our right to be here at all.

If this seems fanciful we have only to anticipate the time when the Brahmo Somaj will have penetrated into every great town in India and that day is not so far distant, and we have at once an organisation resembling that of trades' unions in England, its members animated by one deep earnest purpose, believing in the same God, breathing the same prayer for national regeneration, and ready to plot or struggle for its fulfilment. The English Church furnishes no analogy, whatever Christianity may have done in its earlier conflicts with Paganism; for the Brahmo Somaj begins its existence with a deadly war against the laws of constituted Hindoo society, and seeks a great deal more than what Mr. Keshub, speaking in the language both of Hebrews and Christians, calls turning men to the "one true God." It is only the other day that we saw what a powerful weapon trades' unions in England were calculated to become when directed to political purposes. All the respectability of England became alarmed and would willingly, had it been powerful enough, have put its foot on the neck of trades' unionism, but it more prudently surrendered the sovereign power into the hands of democracy. Grant, then, a century or two's more development to the Brahmo Somaj, and we have an extensive and powerful ramification throughout India with appliances ready at hand for kindling the cause of inveterate agitation and discontent in every considerable town in the Empire.

We do not say so, with any intention of depreciating the movement of which Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen is at the head; for whatever be the political upshot of it in the remote future, it is merely at present warring against superstition, error, ignorance, and hypocrisy, and has not yet reached that maturity of strength to harbour any, even the faintest, political aim. The most marvellous and hopeful thing about it is that it is indigenous; it has grown spontaneously from the contact of the native mind with Western learning. It is also remarkable that it takes the form of pure Theism; looking to the fact that the earliest manifestation of the Hindoo intellect was in the direction not of Theism, but of Pantheism. But Pantheism never forms a Church; its units do not coalesce; its tendency is to keep its atoms segregated and apart from each other; it has no prayer, no song of praise, and consequently none of the popular and established means of religious fellowship. It prates less about Deity than either Theism or Christianity: it has no words, but it worships more deeply than either. Being a religion of feeling and intuition it requires a mind of a peculiar temperament, or of remarkable powers, or of fine culture to be imbued with it. It is confined, therefore, to a certain section of the aristocracy of the race, and is unfit in the present stage of the world to move masses. Politically, Theism is infinitely more powerful; as it has a definite faith that is at once simpler and admits of more dogmatism. The Theism of the Somaj, therefore, is by its nature aggressive, and by its nature also it is more adapted to the present condition of the native intellect and consequently more calculated to make its way among the educated youth of this country. From the side of the Brahmo Somaj, we are persuaded, is to come the death-blow of idolatry in India, of caste and the other social usages which cramp the free development of the race, and even though it may be destined in the annals of the future to become a political engine for the overthrow of the British power, we can nevertheless only hail it as the greatest spontaneous and indigenous movement to which India has yet given birth.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of to-day :—

A sickly attempt has been made to get up a public demonstration in Bombay against the proposed increase in the rates of postage between India and England. The community is certainly somewhat dead in these days to all public spirit, but if those who sought to lead public opinion in this matter had only gone better about it we are sure they would have witnessed more gratifying fruits of their toil than the support of merely a score of the inhabitants. No formality was observed in calling the meeting—no advertisement even was published;—the only intimation the public got was through a paragraph in the daily papers the same morning, and the thing had pretty much the appearance of a mere hole-and-corner demonstration. By the timely remarks of a gentleman present, the meeting was brought to see that it could hardly dignify itself with the name of an assembly of the inhabitants of Bombay, and accordingly, after approving of a memorial to the House of Commons, it was decided that it should be left at different places for the signatures of the inhabitants, instead of being signed by the chairman on behalf of all, as had been intended. We entirely disapprove of the enhancement of the postal rates, and we think the inhabitants altogether are not only opposed to it (as they might be, perhaps, to any measure which makes them pay more for anything than they have done before), but also that they have good grounds for opposing it, as a retrograde and unnecessary measures one which will fall heavily on many classes of the inhabitants, and which will operate as a check on a great civilising agency. But we do not think any public meeting could be got up which would adequately represent the classes who will perhaps be the greatest sufferers by the change. It would not represent all the mechanics, seamen, and humbler classes of employés to whom a few pence extra, on each of their home letters, would be a matter of serious importance. Large mercantile firms might be represented, as they were at the meeting on Wednesday last,—but they are not all. The only way to obtain a memorial which could with any truth be said to emanate from the inhabitants of Bombay, is by the plan which was ultimately adopted at Wednesday's meeting; and we have no doubt that if proper facilities for signing the memorial are afforded to the public, it will have an imposing number of names appended to it. But to send it home by to-day's mail, as seems to be intended, would be to show injudicious haste, so far as the getting of signatures is concerned.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 27TH MARCH.

Govt. Securities. { Fours 6¾ to 7. Fives 84. Five and a half 13½.

Exchange six month's sight Is. 11¾d.
Freight—Dead Weight, Rice, £5 7s. 6d.
Jute, £3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s.
Seeds, Linseed, £1 5s. 5/13d. to £1 5s 5/15d.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-5 to 2-7.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, 6 annas.
Market for Piece Goods rather quiet. Market for Twist steady.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice will sit in the Appeal Court from next week.

IT is stated that a movement is being set on foot at Surat to open a branch of the Bombay Association there.

ON Thursday night last a house situated in Candawadee Lane fell in, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Kurrachee, per s. s. *Peruvian*, to-day at 10 A. M.

THE P. and O.'s steamer *Malacca*, Captain Tomlin, sailed yesterday to China with 2,084 chests of opium, 876 bales of cotton, and one passenger, viz., Mr. Newman.

IT was reported on the 26th inst. that the cable was right to Gwadur. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 17th inst., *via* Russia ditto. The latest dates from Egypt were 13th inst.

ON Thursday last one Kessow Moolchund fell from the window of a house in Sheik Memon Street about fifty feet high. He was severely hurt, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A HINDOO named Luxmon Gopall fell from the scaffolding of the new building belonging to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, near the Marbowree Chowkey. The man received severe injuries, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on Sunday morning next on board the *Hydrabad* at 11 o'clock, and at the Barracks, Butcher's Island, at 3 P. M. There will be religious service also in connection with the Harbour Mission Union to-morrow on board the *Red Jacket* at eleven, and on the *Otago* off Boree Bunder at 5 P. M.

A SHORT time ago three Hindoo residents of Sattara were charged before Mr. Mactier, Session Judge of that station, with having murdered one Nana bin Bapoo. The Judge found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to be hanged. The High Court, on a review of the case, declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the prisoners, and sentenced them to be transported for life.

THE following passengers arrived per H. M.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, Captain Carpendale, from Vingorla yesterday :—Captain and Mrs. Beer, Lieutenant Dougherty, Lieutenant Godson, Asst. Surgeon Davis, 104 rank and file, 2 women, 1 apprentice, 94 soldiers' wives, 146 soldier's children. The above troops are the depot of the 26th Cameronians, and proceed to Poona this day.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain Dundas to Aden and Suez :—

For Southampton—Rev. Mr. Robb, Mrs. Scanlan, Dr. Seward, Miss Leahy, Mrs. Doveton, Mrs. Buley, Lieut. H. S. Stewart, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Walsh, Commander Drummond, Col. Galway, Mr. and Mrs. Goulding, Dr. and Miss Reid, Mrs. Jones and infant, Mr. Laurence, Mrs. Barnett, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Fife, Mrs. Scobie, Mr. H. Hough, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. C. Sharg, and W. Britter.

For Marseilles—Lieut. Boleiho, Lieut. J. G. Polloc, Major Miles, Lieut. Col. Bates, Mr. R. R. Carew, Mrs. Reade, Mrs. Barron, Surgeon and Mrs. Dempster, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Amoodu, Major and Mrs. Bertram, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. W. Westendorf, Mr. Comyns, Lieut. Col. C. E. Mills, Mr. E. K. May.

For Suez—Mr. Goulam Rasen, Sir John Wemyss, Hon. E Drummond, Mrs. and Miss Drummond, Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. H. Fane, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Mr. P. W. Robertson, Col. L. G. Hynes, Major and Mrs. Bonus, and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

WE would remind our readers that Dave Carson's Minstrels give their fourth performance to-night, when the same programme which afforded such an excellent entertainment, or as Dave would probably call it agony, will be repeated, and will doubtless draw—what Dave *must* have before he begins—a full house. On Monday evening there will be an entire change of programme, and several novelties will be produced, amongst which will be, we are told, the elephant which would *not* go to Abyssinia, who is 16 feet high, and who, the public is promised, will go through some very extraordinary performances. As we have already intimated, the services of Mons. Semeladis, who is really a talented violinist, and Mdlle. Semeladis have been secured by the troupe. These *artistes* will appear for the first time on Monday night.

MR. J. MACALISTER, accountant to the Bombay branch of the Bank of Bengal, was on Thursday last charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Rustomjee Hormusjee, a carpenter. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson for the defence. It appears that on Saturday last the complainant was shutting up the door-way of the premises of the old Bank of Bombay by putting railings around it, when the defendant came there and pushed him and threw him down, and removed the railings. Mr. Ferguson denied the assault, but admitted the defendant having removed the railings. His Worship did not consider the evidence sufficient to prove an assault, and therefore dismissed the case.

THE report of ship *Almorah*, Captain Ellwood, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, spoke on the 18th December in lat 4-33 north, long. 22-38 west, British ship *Slieve Donard*, from Liverpool to Bombay, 28 days out; December 30th, in lat. 23-31 south, long. 29-44 west; British ship *Waverley*, from London to Calcutta, 36 days out, all well; 5th January, in lat 32-29 south, long. 20-29 west, again spoke ship *Waverley*; 31st January, in lat. 39-17 south, long. 57-34 east, barque *Sheppard*, from Shields to Aden 97 days out, all well; 2nd Feb., in lat. 38-26 south, long. 61.34 east, British ship *Inniefallen*, from Liverpool to Bombay, 77 days out, all well; 22nd February, in lat. 8-56 south, long. 74.6 east, British ship *Rescue*, from Liverpool to Bombay, 97 days out, all well.

IMPORTAT DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT, REGARDING COMPLAINTS IN MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

REGINA *vs.* SUDASHIWAPA PANDOORUNGAPA.

PRESENT—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newton.

The facts of this case are fully stated in the Canara magistrate's letter.

"The magistrate F. F. of the Carwar taluoka received intimation, through an anonymous petition, that a village accountant in his district had received a gratification other than legal remuneration, he being a public servant. The ryots, who were alleged to have given this gratification, were sent for, and, in the presence of the accused, deposed to the circumstance mentioned in the petition, and the magistrate convicted the village accountant on their evidence."

The Session Judge on appeal annulled the conviction and sentence, on the ground that, although the appearance of the accused was voluntary, the decisions of the High Court in the cases of Deepchund Khooshal and Bhagya wulud Osaree, obliged him to hold that, inasmuch as there had been no complaint previous to the appearance of the accused, the magistrate had no jurisdiction.

On the 11th March the High Court passed the following judgment :—

The Court is of opinion that when the accused appears voluntarily to answer the charge as he is in this case stated by the Session Judge to have done, the want of a summons or of a complaint, in order to issuing of a summons (section 66 Criminal Procedure Code) becomes immaterial. (Paley on Convictions, cap 2, S 4, 3rd Edition, and the cases there cited, and also Turner *vs.* The Post Master General, 34 Law J. Mag. Cas. 10.) The Session Judge has misapprehended the decision of the High Court in the cases which he has quoted. In the first of these, that of Deepchund Khoosal, the case having been sent by the moonsiff to the magistrate of the district, it was tried by another magistrate without any complaint having been made to him, and it was not suggested that the accused appeared voluntarily. In the second, the case of Bhagya wulud Osaree, no complaint was made to the magistrate who tried the case, and it had been illegally referred by a subordinate magistrate to a magistrate with full powers. In the third case described by the Session Judge as one in which the High Court held the trial before the Session Court to be good although no complaint had been preferred under section 179 to the Magistrate who made the committal, the High Court expressly stated as the ground of its decision that, in order to give the Session Court jurisdiction, it was only necessary, under section 359 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that there should be a charge preferred by a magistrate, or other officer specially empowered, to make commitments to such Court. The Court was not called upon to determine what would have been the effect of the want of a complaint if the validity of the commitment had been questioned in the High Court before the trial had been completed in the Session Court, which could not itself treat a commitment so made as a nullity. The Session Judge is entirely wrong in inferring the decision of the Court to have been that section 179 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not equally with section 248 require a complaint. The Court does not concur in the opinion of the Session Judge that the taking a complaint and issuing a summons thereon are ministerial acts. In cases not referred to by the Session Judge, the Court has held that when a case is sent under section 168, 169 or 170, and the magistrate to whom the case is sent by the Court himself investigates it, no complaint is necessary, nor is it necessary when the Court itself holds an investigation, nor where the accused is lawfully apprehended by the police without a warrant and duly brought before the magistrae. The Court, therefore, reverses the order of the Session Judge, and directs him to hear the appeal on its merits.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN ON "PRAYER."

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN preached a sermon in English on Thursday night, in Mr. Morarjee Gocul dass's large new bungalow in Girgaum Back Road, which was entirely filled by a audience of Hindoos and other natives.

The Baboo began the services by offering up the following prayer :—

We thank Thee, O beneficent God, that Thou hast

latterly several marble images appertaining to Jain Temples were dug up—one bears date St. 1272, and allusion is made to a Raja Runsingjee. The fortifications which are, or rather were very strong, strike me as of Portuguese origin. The city of Sinhlingpoor, of which these are the ruins, is said to have covered a large extent of land, and was in the days of its prosperity connected with the mainland, but the encroachments of the sea have now separated it from the mainland, and it has become an island. The Kurreria Sipahis, who held sway at Mhowa for a short time, appeared to have ruled here for a short time also. The remains of the prison of Ra Kowad of Joonagurh and 35 other Rajpoot princes is still shown at Sheeal Bate. They were rescued by Wala Oogojee, the Chief of Valabhi, so says the legend. After the destruction of Valabhi, the Wala Gadee was removed to Bhadroar, and many marriages took place between the Yadur Ras and the Walas of Bhadroar at Sheeal Bate. They also show the Chella or cart track from Sinhlingpoor to Jaffrabad, and Sinhlingpoor to Mhowa, worn in the solid rock. They lead right into the sea, showing plainly how the sea has advanced. In those days it is said the Buynsla rock was connected with Sinhlingpoor. The Chowras are reputed to have reigned here also. But the remains of Sinhlingpoor are all of stone, the Jain images being of marble, whereas the remains of Kunukavatee are of brick. Amongst other places I visited the Sana Caves. Here are also the remains of ancient brick buildings. The caves are more elaborate than those of Tullaja. There are three Chaitya caves, one with a Deh Gop in very good preservation, but wanting the Tee. There are 62 caves altogether, of every variety. The Bheem Choree and the Ebhul Mundup. The large cave at Tullaja is also called the Ebhul Mundup. The peculiarity in the Chaitya caves is that the roof is not arched or intended for wood work, but flat and cut out of the solid rock. If you can tell me whose these coins are, it will, of course, throw great light on the ancient sovereigns of Kunukavatee, Sinhlingpoor, and Valabhi. Sinhlingpoor enjoys a fabulous antiquity according to local legend. One thing has always struck me, viz., that the ancient brick remains at Wulleh, Joonagurh, Toolseesham, and other places in the Gheer, and Kutpoor, &c., must be attributed to the same race.

(Second Extract, February 28th, 1868.)

The Sahs you give in your ancient dynasties of Kutch and Kattywar, but I do not quite gather from that work whether you assume the list of Sahs to be complete or whether there are any links to be supplied anywhere. The Bhattarkas must I think be the ancestors of the Wala clan of Rajpoots, and though their (the Wala) seat was latterly at Bhadroar, they are always supposed by tradition to have reigned at Wulleh and Tullaja. Now the Walas still exist in Saurashtra, but what has become of the Chowras who reigned at Deer Punchásur, Somnath, Dwarka, and Kanukavatee and for so long furnished sovereigns for the Unhilwarra Gadee. One account has it that the Chowras after conquering Walak, took the name of Wala, but this does not seem probable as it would seem that Walakhetra or Walak was named after the Walas. The Asiatic Society would confer a great boon on all Government officers in Guzerat by publishing Forbes' translation of the Ratna Mala, and by having translations made of the Wun Raj Charitra, Komar Pal Charitra, &c. and publishing them, also of publishing a reprint of Todd's Rajasthan. The Chowras do not seem to have left a trace behind them. The ancient city in the Sheeal Bate is not I imagine half as ancient as the brick remains that cover the southern portion of Kattywar.

(Third Extract, March 4th, 1868.)

In your intersting memoir on the ancient dynasties of Kattywar and Guzerat, I observe that you allow the Valabhi dynasty only from A.D. 319 to A.D. 524. Surely this famous city and line must have flourished more than 200 years: but perhaps you may consider the Valabhi era to date from the accession of a particular line of princes, and not from the foundation of the city, whose ruins or other remains would certainly lead one to imagine that it must have been a seat of power for several centuries.

The calamity that laid Wulleh waste can certainly not I think have been an earthquake, drifting sand, &c., as the few mutilated butts &c., that are found, are all above the surface, and there are scarcely any places, indeed, I think there are none whatever, where by digging one comes on aught but brick foundation walls, thus showing that the level is generally very much what it was, plus an accumulation of a foot or two or more of sand, which would have occurred in any site almost. The materials were doubtless taken away and built into the new towns and cities that sprung up after the fall of Wulleh. But excavation at Wulleh on a large scale (and under a skilled archæologist) in three or four different places would without doubt explain many points regarding this famous city, which would be of the deepest interest.

At present the coolies excavate in places to dig up the bricks. When at Wulleh, some time ago, I went to see a place where the coolies were digging, they had come on a broad foundation wall of some four feet broad, with small walls about two feet broad, diverging at regular intervals at right angles. They were carrying away the bricks to build their houses, and if they continue to do so for many years, much injury will be done to the old remains. There can be no doubt that they often dig up not only coins, but other articles, but it is impossible to get them to confess it, as they fancy they will be forcibly deprived of them.

In another ten or fifteen days I may be moving southwards, and will endeavour to look up the old Wala capital of Bhadroar as well as the fortress of Uncha Kotra. I hope soon to receive the ballad about the confinement of Ra Kowad, &c., in the Sheeal Bate. When my camp was at the Sana hill, the Babria Grassia of Dedan commenced reciting a portion of this ballad. I was obliged to march on next day or would have copied it out. He promised to send it me, and I have written to him to ask him to do so, and it will I trust soon arrive.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the library, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday the 9th April next.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH MARCH.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Civis and Augustus Wallace, seamen of the British ship *City of Liverpool*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail with hard labour for a fortnight each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Simca Ragoo, a coachman, was charged with driving his master's shigram in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

From the evidence of a policeman it appeared that on Thursday at 5 P. M. the prisoner drove his master's shigram on the Esplanade in a negligent manner, so that it struck a woman passing on the road. The woman fell down. He ran up and stopped the shigram.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and fined him Rs. 15

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—27TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

UNLAWFULLY TAKING AWAY A WOMAN.—A Mussulman named Ismael Meetha was charged with unlawfully taking away a woman named Jethee out of the protection and against the will of her husband Kutchra Kurson.

The complainant, it appeared, lived in the Bhendy Bazaar, and the prisoner lived opposite to his house. About twenty days ago he went to a dinner party with others in the evening, leaving his wife in the house. When he returned home he found his wife had gone away. He looked for her but could not find her. The next day he got information and a telegram that his wife and prisoner had been stopped at Cooria. He went there and saw them at the station in charge of the police *en route* to Tanna. Prosecutor went to Tanna, and from thence he came back to Bombay with his wife.

Jethee, the wife of the prosecutor, said that she was about fifteen or sixteen years old, and knew the prisoner, who took her away about fifteen days ago. While she was in her house, a Mussulman boy came to call her, telling her that the prisoner wanted to see her. She went to him a little way from her house, and the prisoner then took her to Coorla. He said they should go to take a walk and come back. When they got out of the train they were arrested by the police.

The case was first heard on Wednesday last and adjourned until this day (Friday) for the complainant to produce his witnesses; but having not done so His Worship dismissed the case.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Ruttonsey Pallan and Peetha Jaisa were charged with assaulting a police officer while in the execution of his duty. The evidence was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship had no alternative but to convict the prisoners, who were sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEPOTISM IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Kindly allow me, through the medium of your journal, to bring to notice that several heads of departments misuse their power as regards promotions, consequent on the proposed revision of establishments. Relatives and friends have the preference to hard-working, deserving, and well-qualified men. Government some time back caused a resolution to be issued in a case in Poona, to the effect that heads of departments are to be careful not to employ relatives under them. I will now ask Government to look into the matter and see how many of one family are employed in one office, as was done some time ago. Certain public departments in the city of Bombay are becoming notorious in such acts, especially the Customs' Department. Mention it not in Gath! DON JUAN.

27th March.

THE LIQUIDATOR-SHIP OF THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your report of the Indian Peninsula Bank in to-day's *Gazette* it is stated that "you are informed that the result of the poll was in favour of the appointment of Mr. Wildy." I beg to state that this is not true. I have in my possession a copy of all the necessary documents, which shows that the result is in favour of Mr. Ardeshir. Notwithstanding Mr. Bendir's pretending that on account of the lateness of the hour (4 45 P.M.) he could not decide the result of the poll there and then (a simple work of addition and division, which would not have taken five minutes), and his appointing as scrutineer his own Hindoo share-broker against the wishes of the majority of the shareholders, I assure you that the result is in favour of my proposition, and which will be decided at the proper time. Will you, therefore, kindly give this an insertion in your columns, as your statement will mislead many.—I remain, &c.,

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAW.

27th March.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In its issue of the 19th instant, the *Times of India* has been pleased to extract a letter of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* dated 10th instant, wherein that correspondent deprecates the "well intentioned efforts" of some of the English ladies in Calcutta to enlighten their heathen sisters by drawing them out of the warm shade of the zenanahs, and giving them an insight into the English way and manner of life, and expresses his opinion that these English ladies do harm rather than good. Now, with all due deference to his superior judgment, allow me to ask your brother of the *Times of India*, what reasons led him to insert the letter in question, which at the same time he thought did not justify his publishing one from me on the same subject, and embodying views which, if not precisely the same, pointed to the same conclusion, viz. that such gatherings were ill-calculated to bring about the consummation so devoutly to be wished for by all lovers of woman-kind. For the purpose of enabling you to form an impartial judgment of your own, I beg to subjoin a copy of the letter I refer to for publication in your own columns. Though it was originally addressed to a friend of mine, yet I had I conceive every right to make what use I please of it, even without the consent of that friend, when it related to matters of purely public interest. I cannot, therefore, understand why the Editor of the *Times of India*, to whom a copy of it was sent almost immediately after it had been penned by me, did not insert it or even so much as vouchsafe his reasons for declining to publish it. Trusting you will kindly excuse the trouble I give you, I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Kulladghee, 25th March.

My dear ——,—Have you read the Hon'ble Justice Phear's address to the Calcutta Social Science Association? If you have not perused the whole of it in one of successive numbers of the *Times of India* when they appeared, I would strongly advise you to read the admirable peroration in an article extracted from the *Pioneer* in the *Times of India* of the 14th instant. It reminds me of the splendid exhortation with which Mr. J. S. Mill concludes his magnificent address at St. Andrew's University.

Allow me to say that one such address* is worth all the sermons preached and the speeches made by the Rev. Dr. Macleod. Nor is it needful for me to remark that one such example as that set by this hon'ble gentleman's lady of promoting social intercourse between natives and Europeans, and making the social gatherings really productive of substantial good, by inviting native families to quiet evenings, to use the words of the *Times of India's* Calcutta correspondent, and letting them see our usual daily family life free from state, pretence, or ostentation "is worth scores of the large miscellaneous assemblies at their palaces which Bishops Cotton and Milman have half of native guidesmen unaccompanied by the partners of their joys and sorrows."

To the complete realization of the worthy object this philanthropic lady and her coadjutors have at heart, it is necessary, however, that they should be thoroughly well acquainted with the vernacular language, or, what is still more desirable, that the native ladies should be familiar with the English language, otherwise the movement, even though inaugurated under such favourable auspices is, I fear, in danger of dying for want of sustenance and vitality which is imparted by that community, of tastes, opinions, sentiments, modes of thought and feeling which a knowledge of language, especially when it is so highly developed as the English is, necessarily engenders. The intrinsic superiority, the transcendent worth and beauty of the English family life, are incapable of being appreciated—much more of being adopted—by the superficial acquaintance gained by intercourse conducted through the medium of half intelligible Hindoostanee spoken on both sides. The enthusiasm with which such meetings are greeted and enjoyed at first, on both sides, is sure to subside into indifference in the absence of that lively interest which intelligent interchange of ideas obtaining in educated society keeps up. Nor is the capacity for nobler enjoyments than we are accustomed to, easy of acquiring by imitation solely. It is a plant of slow growth, requiring a virgin soil as well as tender care and solicitude on the part of the gardener. It can only take root and flourish in youthful minds, sedulously cultivated and nurtured into strength by constant exercise. Side by side with this movement, therefore, should there be one for the establishment of female normal schools, such as those suggested by Sir A. Grant for Bombay and Ahmedabad, but unfortunately not sanctioned by the Government of India, though the suggestion was favoured and backed by the Bombay Government. Unless the rising generation of females receives an education at all commensurate with the needs and requirements of social intercourse with European ladies the philanthropic efforts of Mrs. Phear and other ladies, in Calcutta, and of Mrs. Hope and Mrs. Oliphant in Bombay, will I fear be nugatory towards the attainment of the devoutly to be wished for consummation, viz, the regeneration of native family and social life. Nor will the removal be possible of the evil effects of vicious social arrangements pointed out by the hon'ble speaker as needing amelioration, till the relation between the sexes which lies at the root of social well-being is put on a more rational footing and the enfranchisement of women from their present state of abject slavery and degradation is brought about. It is the duty of every educated native, therefore, to consecrate his time, talent, and energies as far as his opportunies and position in life permit, to the prosecution of these two objects, viz.—1st, of giving the best possible education to the rising generation of females, so as to fit them to be the worthy partners of their husbands and be capable of associating with European ladies with credit to themselves and advantage to both the parties derivable from cordial unreserved and intelligent communion; and 2nd, of creating a healthy public opinion which has such a puissant influence over the character and conduct of each individual member of the community, and which, therefore, can so exercise its sway as to establish in his mind such an indissoluble association between his happiness and the practice of such modes of conduct, that he may not only be unable to conceive the possibility of happiness to himself and others, consistent with the abominable customs of early marriage, of suttee, of infanticide, and of enslavement of women in every shape and form, but that an impulse to redress their wrongs, release their sufferings, and ameliorate their condition, be his habitual motives of action, and that the accompanying sentiments of abhorrence and unconquerable hatred of all manner of selfishness, whose offspring such loathed institutions and practices are, may occupy a large and permanent place in his sentient existence.

Such a revolution I own will take years to bring about, but unless such habits are established no good of any kind could be wrought, no successful battle could be waged with the positive evils of life, with indigence, squalor, diseases of all kinds, social inequalities, and artificial distinctions, and many other sources of human sufferings, springing from the ignorance, selfishness, and folly of society.

If I were a millionaire like Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhy, and others, whose munificence and discriminating charities are everywhere acknowledged to be deservedly praiseworthy, I should single out this as the first object of my solicitude and regard, viz., female education, and contribute a large portion of the sums they have elsewhere bestowed towards the endowment of institutions for the opening up the fountains of Western knowledge and civilization to the daughters of the Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency and other large towns, so that, like the male portion of the community, they may find sources of inexhaustible interest in all that surrounds them—in the objects of nature, the achievements of art, the imagination of poetry, the incidents of history, the ways of mankind past and present, and their prospects in the future.—Believe me, very sincerely yours,

NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

21st January 1868.

* He would indeed be a fool who should receive in any other spirit than that in which they are offered by the eminent lecturer the wholesome truths inculcated in the address, however unpalatable and humiliating to their self-love they may be. As for myself, painfully conscious as I am of the shortcomings and failings of the natives pointed out by this their real friend, and deeply as I have lamented them in my pamphlet on the Government System of Education, I cannot but hail such friendly comments and rebukes with ineffable joy, and would fain have my countrymen welcome such critics with a hearty embrace.

NEILGHERRY HILL TRIBES.

THE TODAS.

(Madras Times.)

(Concluded from our yesterday's Gazette.)

The dairy operations of a village are regarded by these tribes as the most sacred of all work, and are performed only at stated times. The milk is usually drawn before sunrise, and again after sunset; and when concluded, the process of converting the curds into butter, and this again into ghee, is proceeded with. The ghee is not only eaten, but is also used for burning in their lamps, and as an unctuous application to their head and other parts of the body.

Religion.—Considered as a whole, the Toda religion forms a confused compound of overwhelming superstition and ignorance, with Paganism as its fundamental constituent. The Todas are not practical idolaters, nor have they any definite notions of their symbolical objects or places of worship. Their dairy buffaloes and bell are fused into an incomprehensible mystic whole or unity, and constitute their prime object of adoration and worship.

Villages and Hamlets—A mund or *mott* is the term used to designate a hamlet or village by the Toda tribe. Each mund or hamlet usually comprises about five buildings or huts, three of which are used as dwellings, one as a dairy, and the other for sheltering the calves at night. These huts or dwellings form a peculiar kind of oval pent-shaped construction, usually 10 feet high, 18 feet long, and 9 feet broad. The entrance or door-way into this building measures 32 inches in height and 18 in width, and is not provided with any door or gate; but the entrance is closed by means of a solid slab or plank of wood from 4 to 6 inches thick, and of sufficient dimensions to entirely block up the entrance. This sliding door is inside the hut, and so arranged and fixed on two stout stakes burried in the earth, and standing to the height of 2½ to 3 feet, as to be easily moved to and fro. There are no other openings or outlets of any kind, either for the escape of smoke or for the free ingress and egress of atmospheric air. The door-way itself is of such small dimensions, that, to effect an entrance, one has to go down on all fours, and even then much wriggling is necessary before an entrance can be effected. The houses are neat in appearance and are built of bamboo closely laid together, fastened with rattan, and covered with thatch, which renders them water-tight. Each building has an end walling before and behind, composed of solid blocks of wood, and the sides are covered in by the pent-roofing which slopes down to the ground. The front wall or planking contains the entrance or door-way. The inside of a hut is from 8 to 15 feet square, and is sufficiently high in the middle to admit of a tall man moving about with comfort. On one side there is a raised platform or pial formed of clay, about 2 feet high, and covered with sambre or buffalo skins, or sometimes with a mat. This platform is used as a sleeping place. On the opposite side is a fire-place and a slight elevation, on which the cooking utensils are placed. In this part of the building faggots of firewood are seen piled up from floor to roof, and secured in their place by loops of rattan. Here also the rice pounder or pestle is fixed. The mortar is formed by a hole dug in the ground 7 to 9 inches deep and rendered hard by constant use. The other household goods consist of 3 or 4 brass dishes or plates, several bamboo measures, and sometimes a hatchet. In one hut I found an old table knife, two empty beer bottles, and a broken goglet.

Each hut or dwelling is surrounded by an enclosure or wall formed of loose stones piled up 2 to 3 feet high, and includes a space or yard measuring 18 by 10 feet.

Dairy or Temple.—The dairy, which is also the temple of the mund, is sometimes a building slightly larger then the others, and usually contains two compartments, separated by a centre planking. One part of the dairy is a sort of storehouse for ghee, milk, and curds, contained in separate vessels. The outer apartment forms the dwelling-place of the Poojary or dairyman, who is sometimes called the Varshaly. The doorways of the dairy are of smaller dimensions than those in the dwelling huts, being 24 by 18 inches. The dairy or temple is usually situated at some small distance from the habitations, and strangers never attempt to approach too near it, for fear of incurring the ill-will of the deity who is believed to preside within. This belief is general among all the tribes. Females are excluded, and the only parties who are free to come and go are the boys of the family. The flooring of the dairy is level, and at one end there is a fire-place. Two or three milk pails or pots are all that it usually contains.

The huts where the calves are kept is a simple building somewhat like the dwelling-huts.

These munds are usually situate in well selected romantic looking spots, where woodland, streamlet, and lawn combine to render the landscape picturesque and attractive. There are at the present day 106 Toda munds or hamlets in existence on the Neilgherry hills.

Cattle and cattle pens.—In the vicinity of the munds are the cattle pens or tuel which are circular enclosures, surrounded by a loose stone wall with a single entrance, guarded by powerful wooden stakes. In these the herds of buffaloes are kept at night. Each mund possesses a herd of these animals. The milk obtained from them is converted into ghee, part of which is reserved for domestic purposes, while the remainder is bartered to the low-country tribes for other articles.

The hill buffalo differs from the kind met with on the plains, and appears to be a peculiar species, indigenous to these hills alone. They are exceedingly powerful in build, and long in carcase. They have scarcely any hump; the chest is broad and deep; the legs short and sturdy; the head large and heavy, and surmounted by horns set wide apart, and curved differently to those of the animals seen on the plains, the points being recurved inwards, outwards, and forwards. The whole of the herds presented this feature. They carry their heads low, and from this peculiar curvature of the horns, it gives them at first sight a bull-dog appearance. Along the crest of the neck, hump, and back, there is a thick growth of hair like a mane, which imparts a Bison-like appearance to these animals. They are known to be fierce, and rather dangerous animals to approach incautiously. At sight of a stranger they throw up their heads, run back for some distance, when they abruptly halt, and turn towards the object of their fears, at whom they fiercely stare with heads erect; cautiously advance and retire and gather together in a compact serried mass prepared for attack. At other times, the whole herd start suddenly into an impetuous rush with their heads carried low, and overrun, gore, or trample to death the object that has excited their anger.

In this manner tigers and other beasts of prey are often kept at bay, or killed by the simultaneous rush of the animals.

The system of inbreeding accounts for the remarkable similarity of appearance about the horns so characteristic of these animals.

They are good milkers, yielding daily from five to nine quarts of very rich, well-flavoured milk. Beyond this they are turned to no use whatever.

Of late years, the Toda buffaloes have become subject to murrain and other diseases, and, what with the number that is annually sacrificed, these fine animals are fast diminishing. It is to be hoped that they will not become extinct.

The cows are milked both at night and in the morning; but the principal dairy operation is conducted before sunrise.

The best animal is selected to carry the Hiriadeva or the Toda's bell-god. This office is made hereditary, and descends in uninterrupted succession from cow to calf.

The tuel or pen is a circular enclosure, varying in size according to the number comprising the herd. It is generally located in a marshy spot, and is banked to the height of three or four feet. During the rains, the windward side of the pen is bushed with brushwood to protect the herd from the cold and piercing winds.

These pens having no covering above, the cattle are exposed at all seasons to the rains and sun, while the floor is covered with the accumulation of their own droppings. The young calves, however, prior to being weaned, are carefully looked after, and are kept under shelter at all times of the year. During the day the calves either accompany their dams, or are grazed separately under the care of an attendant.

Towards evening the herd is driven back to the tuel, when such of the male and female members of the family who are present, assemble and make obeisance to the animals by bowing and raising the open right hand to the brow, resting the thumb on the ridge of the nose, after which the animals are shut in for the night. *

The Todas keep no other animals, except perhaps a cat or two for the purpose of destroying the rats and other vermin that infest the villages in great numbers.

Nature of diseases and ailments.—These hill tribes are subject to a variety of diseases; but they manifest the greatest susceptibility to attacks of fever, rheumatism, and small-pox.

Since the introduction of vaccination, the objects and benefits of which they now understand and appreciate, the latter disease has not been so prevalent.

The fever from which they suffer is generally of a malarious type, either of the intermittent, remittent, or typhoid varieties. Of late years, the venereal disease is also met with. One case that I examined, which the patient confessed having contracted from his own tribe, presented gonorrhœa, chancre, and buboes. Ophthalmia and araract are commonly seen, and perhaps caused in a great measure by their smoky ill-ventilated habitations. When an outbreak of small-pox or other epidemic occurs in any of their hamlets, the inhabitants who escape from its ravages remove to another mund or village, of which each clan keeps several, leaving the sick to be attended to by a few persons who have once had the disease.

They do not appear to have any knowledge of medical drugs, or of the treatment of disease, nor are they often known to seek the aid or advice of their European neighbours; but when assistance is offered to them gratuitously, they receive and appear to appreciate it.

Alleged scarcity of offspring.—It is a common belief that the women of the Toda tribe or not prolific in child-bearing, and this has been connected with their polyandrous marria system in the relation of cause and effect. But this is declined to doubt, for from personal enquiry, I am satisfied that the females individually bear as many as from 4 to 12 children. It is true that a large number of children is rarely seen in the same family; but this, in my opinion, is owing to the climate of the hills being inimical to infantile life. In infancy the mortality is known to be very great, not only among the natives, but also among the Europeans; and if there be a slight difference in favour of the latter, it is easily and satisfactorily accounted for when we contrast the superior advantages possessed by Europeans, on the score of physical stamina, hygiene, regimen, habits, and mode of life, with the wretched condition of the natives, who are poor, ill fed, badly clothed, and living in hamlets, defective in sanitation, together with early marriages and child-bearing, prolonged lactation, and excess of venery resulting from their system of polyandry. Abortions and premature births are of frequent occurrence, and are attributable to the same causes.

Both the men and women of the Toda tribe exhibit strong parental feeling and attachment to their offspring, whom in tender age, as well as in sickness, they carefully tend and cherish.

* The Todas hold grazing lands on favourable terms from the Government; but, at the same time, they receive a certain sum from Government for the lands now comprising the station of Ootacamund, which originally belonged to them. This has been received by them from Mr. Sullivan's time.

THE CURE FOR THE COBRA POISON.

THE following appears in the *Madras Times*:—

SIR,—I have now conducted above one hundred experiments with thirty Cobras and one Viper. The animals experimented on, comprised 4 harmless snakes, 4 mongooses, 1 rabbit, 60 dogs, 3 horses, 10 chickens, and 24 quails.

50 reputed antidotes sent by different parties were tested by me since I voluntarily commenced these experiments.

The Cobra poison has been tested in every way possible, and my experiments prove conclusively that this secretion is an acid, and the only drug which has the power of neutralizing the poison and destroying its killing properties, is the Liquor Potassæ. Various experiments were carried out with this medicine, and although the internal administration and local application failed to cure, the potash is the only drug to be relied on; but its mode of administration, or the strength at which it may be thrown into the living circulation, without deranging the blood itself, from its alkalinity, is yet to be determined and by experiment alone.

Here, for the present, my experiments terminate, as I am about leaving the Presidency for a time; but I hope, if spared, to be in a position to resume them again at no very distant date.

I am indebted to Mr. Albert A. Kennedy, of Messrs. Barrie and Co., for the use of the necessary chemical apparatus, &c., to Mr. W. Hore, of Messrs. DeBeaux and Co., for the use of Dr. Richardson's Transfusion apparatus, which was also brought into play in injecting Liquor Potassæ into a vein; but further and more extended experiments on living animals are necessary, before this question can be determined satisfactorily. My thanks are also due to my friend Mr. G. Norton, of Messrs. Norton and Co., Chemists, for many valuable hints and suggestions.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN SHORTT.

Vepery, Madras, 20th March 1868.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE day on which a new session of Parliament begins (and a new session virtually, if not actually, began at four o'clock this afternoon Feb. 13 is a kind of political holyday, on which the mind naturally scans the sins and dangers of the past, and carries its light onward as far as may be into the future. Just as on Christmas day the Christian (political or otherwise) is very apt to review his life, number his transgressions, and estimate his decadence or his advancement in spiritual things, so on a day like this the politician (Christian or otherwise) opens his eyes to a wider and more apprehensive view of the accidents, the circumstances and tendencies, of the time. "Alarmist" is a word of fear; but, somehow, it is not so much to be dreaded now as it was in the reign of Lord Palmerston, who was our guarantee that the security and prosperity of great Britain were an ordinance of heaven, and therefore that she was sure to "come right" through all dangers and under all circumstances whatever. A remarkable succession of events since the death of that minister has done much to disturb our repose in that faith; and now there is little risk in saying that whosoever does look fairly at those same events, and who gathers from the whole situation to-day its fair crop of inferences for the future, cannot be a happy man. So far as we can see, in no main particular is the condition of the country hopeful. Although the fact has been very much neglected of late, it is still a fact that the first necessity of a nation, if it is to be or to remain great, is that it shall be secure: in other words, potent for war amidst powerful and warlike neighbours England is not in that condition. What has happened in Europe and in America since the first Italian campaign, has not only shown in a stronger light how feeble our armies are compared with those of other nations at our doors, but has destroyed the confidence we justly had till then in certain resources which told enormously in aid of our small force in men, and made us victors in the long run. This "long run" was necessary to our calculations; it was always reckoned upon for safety; and it no longer exists. What was too staggering for comfortable belief when we first called attention to it immediately after Sadowa has passed into a truism: that the whole character of warfare has changed. It is no longer a thing of deliberate campaigns, furnished forth from time to time while the conflict proceeds, but a swift and sudden blow, which, to be successful, must be delivered or met with by almost all the forces of a country in array. The armies of the world are remodelling accordingly—all but our own. We have seen; we know; and we do nothing to improve our position, or to make up for the loss of what was our main reliance material resources working in the "long run." Yes, something else has been done. We have shown an admiring world once more what a warlike expedition means for England in 1868. A fortnight being about the time which a continental State would now ask to place 300,000 men well equipped into the field, four months are demanded beforehand by one of the readiest armies at our command to prepare a force of some six thousand men: that was the extent of the expedition proposed for Abyssinia when the Bombay army was desired to equip it. The preparations of these four months being complete, we have a little Balaclava all the same at Annesley Bay, with all the hundred blunders which make the correspondence from Abyssinia such deadly pleasant reading; and when the bustle of disorder disappears, we behold an expedition in search of a barbarian almost equal in absurdity to that which a brigade of artillery would present in chase of a fox. Utter ignorance of what was to be done and the proper means of doing it, delays and blunders, which deserve, if they do not entail ruin, and perfect contentment with the whole affair—this is our last military spectacle in face of the warnings of Solferino and Sadowa. The delays, the blunders, are not much of themselves, because they happen (by no choice of ours) to be made where they can only be very costly and very ridiculous. It is the perfect serenity with which they are contemplated by those who commit them, the blindness, indifference—what can it be called?—to what they mean and what they may lead to, that is so disheartening and so dangerous. If we had a navy capable of doing on the seas what the Prussian army did in Germany, this supineness might be more tolerable or more easy to understand. But it is not so. The French navy alone is believed to be stronger than our own for the purpose of the one great blow which is warfare to-day. Can anybody say what we have done, or what we are doing, to exercise or to meet Sadowan tactics on the seas? Nobody. Nevertheless, nobody cares. "We have got over many a threatening time before, why not again?"—that is all the reply you get to such inquiries. Why should we? is the better way of putting the question.

There is no such insensibility to the troubles that worry and threaten us at home. Our public men, as well as the country at large, are fully alive to the importance of our trade union difficulties, our Irish difficulties, the possibilities of Fenianism, the necessities of education as a means of drilling as well as of informing the mass of the people. On all these matters there is alarm enough—though not more than enough; only, there is the same exhibition of no knowledge, no strength, no genius in dealing with them. Great as they are, they are not great enough to give the country deep concern if only it could believe that they are in capable hands: in the hands of men cautious as well as courageous, and working upon well-grounded opinions with the instincts and a little of the genius of statesmen. We have no such confidence; instead thereof, the country is deeply troubled by feelings directly the opposite of such confidence. We do not even know now what our leaders in the State believe, or whether their whole experience, and all their study and all their thought, have given them any convictions on any subject whatever. That state of things was the work of Mr. Disraeli last session; a worse piece of work than he had any conception of no doubt. And if this is the unhappy position of the country in relation to its old and acknowledged leaders, what comfort do we get when we turn to the men who propose to succeed them? What we see are three or four third-rate men boldly aspiring to places in the State which they would not have dreamed of five or six years ago, any more than they would have dreamed of aspiring to the crown itself. That is one of the worst signs of the present time. And what have we to balance against all this? A belief, a hope rather, that the enlargement of the constituencies will bring fresh blood and health to the body politic. We are of those who hope, most willing to believe. If we saw better leaders for the larger army of voters we should believe more; but in their absence we do not find so much satisfaction as we ought in these new recruits in the out-look of to-day.

"FIXITY OF TENURE" AS A REMEDY FOR IRELAND.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

AT length, and before the meeting of Parliament, we have an opportunity of coming to close quarters with the quack remedies for the misery and disaffection of Ireland, and of showing how they would operate. "Govern Ireland where you can, in conformity to Irish wishes and ideas" said Mr. Gladstone. "Do, not what you think good for Ireland, but what she thinks good for herself," asks Mr. Monsell. "Make the Irish happy and prosperous in their own way, not in the English way," urged our contemporary the *Spectator* lately. Or, to descend to particulars, "give them 'fixity of tenure' at once," says the O'Donoghue. "Give landholders only the option of selling their land out and out, or leasing it in prepetuity to the actual occupiers," is the recommendation (we believe) of Sir John Gray. "Make every one of the present holders irremovable in his holding for sixty-three years, subject only to paying his rent and farming well, and you will put an end to Irish wretchedness and disloyalty for ever," prophesies Mr. Butt, Q.C. "Make them holders not for sixty-three years, but in perpetuity," says the *Spectator*. "at a fair rent, and actual, permanent, irremovable proprietors, so long as they pay that rent."

The men who advise this bold and popular scheme can hardly have taken the trouble to *think out* their plan. It is not difficult to show that any measure of this sort carried into practise would perpetuate the poverty and discontent it is intended to remove, and, in place of "making Ireland prosperous in her own way," must almost ensure that prosperity shall never reach her.

In the first place, if it contented the *actual* holders of land, what effect would it produce on the *expectant* and desiring holders,—who are probably at least as numerous, many of them quite as qualified and willing to offer a higher rent for what their more fortunate, and often less deserving brethren, would have had given to them by legislative enactment, without effort or merit of their own. Would not this "act of justice," as it is called, to the existing occupiers, be an act of partiality and injustice to a host of aspiring and equally competent occupiers,—to all, in fact, who do not happen at this precise moment to be farmers *in esse?* Would it not, in addition, be unkind and inequitable, both to the landlords and the land, since it is notorious that thousands of actual tenants are maintained in their holdings by long-suffering proprietors, out of pure compassion or for "auld lang syne," though utterly unable to farm decently, and though plenty of competitors far better qualified, and as well entitled to the holding, are anxious to replace them? There are just 1,400,000 adult males in Ireland at this day, of whom about 1,200,000 are heads of families, a very large proportion of whom are desirous to become landholders; for as we know, the craving for land is all but universal. Of these, not quite 600,000 in all, are occupiers of agricultural holdings, and probably not more than 450,000 at the outside under circumstances which would render them affected by the proposed arrangement. This scheme, therefore, which is to pacify and redeem Ireland, and make it a land flowing with milk and honey, loyalty and good-will, would content a minority (selected, as it were, by blind chance) at the cost of disappointing and embittering the unendowed, and perhaps more numerous residue.

But, in the second place, it is clear that the plan must fail even of producing this partial satisfaction at the price of this enormous wrong. A wretched, unprosperous, unsuccessful class can never be a contented one. Every one knows and admits that the small holdings in Ireland are invariably ill-farmed, and their occupiers in about the poorest and most wretched condition of any set of people in the country. There is no difference of opinion or testimony on this head. The evidence given in the Digest of the Devon Commission, before Mr. Cardwell's and Mr. Maguire's Committee, and before the Lords' Committee of last session, is consentaneous and overpowering. Some witnesses place the limit at which good farming and decent comfort in living become possible at forty acres, some at thirty, some at twenty; but all agree that the holdings below fifteen acres are, and must be, always badly managed, comparatively unproductive, and a snare, a delusion, and a *damnosa hereditas* to their possessors. These possessors are almost invariably ill-off always in poverty, usually in debt and often becoming bankrupt. Now, 303,300 out of 597,600 holdings in 1866, *or more than one half the whole, were of this sort—i. e.* under fifteen acres. Thus the proposed remedy for Irish woes would simply fix, perpetuate, and, so to speak, pertrify a state of things whice is perhaps the most prominent and unquestionable cause and feature of the unhappy condition of that perplexing people.

"But," argue the advocates of the scheme in opposition to this inference, "all this bad farming arises from the insecurity of the occupier. Give the man confidence that his improvements and his labour will benefit himself,—give him that, is, 'fixity of tenure,'—make him holder in perpetuity at a fair rent, and all will go right. the 'magic' of security, like the magic of property, will be more potent even than the magic of capital and science, and will render the small Irish farmer at once industrious, skilful, frugal, and progressive, and therefore contented and loyal. It does so in France, Switzerland, and Belgium; why should it not do so in Ireland?" We will not pause here to expose the futility of this comparsion, or to point out that the soil, climate, social conditions, popular habits, and national characteristics,—in fact, *all* the conditions of the problem,—in those countries are altogether dissimilar; we will only ask, has this "security," so much vaunted and so strongly urged, ever produced this effect in Ireland? Has it not invariably produced a precisely opposite effect, viz., indolence, bad farming, exhaustion of the soil, sub-letting, and ever-increasing degradation and destitution? It is no new thing; the experiment has already been tried on a great scale; *one-thirteenth of the land of Ireland is at the moment let in perpetuity*—that is, precisely on the plan recommended by Mr. Butt and the *Spectator*—and what is the result? We could literally fill a whole issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (and we feel greatly tempted to do so) with quotations from testimony given before Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees—testimony, we believe, absolutely unanimous—that the land so let is uniformly the worst tilled, and the peasants and farmers upon it in the worst condition to be found in the whole country, and that the more moderate the rent, the more wretched are the occupants, and the more villanously maltreated is the land. It has invariably turned out that the moment a farmer in Ireland—a *small* farmer, we mean—finds himself secure against eviction, he sublets as much as he can at a profit rent, runs up a cabin for himself, scratches a corner of his perp

THE STRENGTH OF THE "HERCULES."

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

As some rather loose notions are afloat with regard to the actual resisting power of the *Hercules*, it may be useful to recall the results of the experiments which were made at Shoebury ness against a section of this vessel. The target was undoubtedly the strongest ever fired upon at Shoeburyness. "The upper half," we quote from the official report, "was faced with a wrought-iron plate 9 inches thick, and the lower half with a similar plate 8 inches thick. Behind both plates was a compact backing, consisting of 12-4-inch teak timber, laid horizontally and divided by horizontal plates placed edgeways. The backing rested against a skin of two ½-inch plates. The whole was secured to the iron ribs, which were 10 inches deep, with vertical teak timber, worked in between them. Behind the ribs were two linings of horizontal teak timber, 18 inches deep, confined by 7-inch iron ribs inside all, and an inside iron skin. The armour plates were secured by 3-inch bolts. The total thickness of the target, wood and iron, exclusive of the 7-inch inside ribs, was, at top, 51.25 inches; at bottom, 47.35 inches."

Upon this target four of our most powerful rifled guns were brought to bear—viz, a 9-inch, a 10-inch, and a 10½-inch gun, all of twelve tons weight, and a 13-inch gun of twenty-three tons. Only the 9-inch and 10½-inch guns were trained against the 9-inch plate; the firing with the other guns was at the 8-inch plate. The practice with the 13-inch gun was at 700 yards; with the other guns it was at 200 yards. The projectiles used throughout the experiment were steel shot, except two Palliser shot, which were fired from the 13-inch gun against the 8-inch plate. In one instance only was the target shot through, viz., by the 13-inch gun firing a Palliser shot with a charge of 100 lbs. of powder. But in this case the shot struck in the neighbourhood of a previous shot-hole. Opinions differ as to whether the proximity of the first hole really caused any weakness at that part of the target which was penetrated; but it is certain that it could hardly be called a fair hit, although it was such a hit as might be likely to occur in actual warfare. The other Palliser shot was cracked and defective, but it nevertheless succeeded in penetrating the 8-inch plate, and in making a total indent of 22 inches. These were the most serious effects obtained against the 8-inch, or lower half of the target.

Of the four rounds fired against the 9-inch plate, not one penetrated even the plate. Indeed, only one of these rounds struck with a force capable of effecting the penetration of a plate of this thickness; this was a round from the 10½-inch gun. But this round struck both on a rib and full on one of the rigid backings.

The *Hercules* may therefore claim never to have been fairly penetrated. But this is a totally different thing from whether she is penetrable by any of our existing guns, and the strength of the vessel from this point of view has, we believe, been over-estimated. It is true that the most powerful modern rifled guns were represented in this experiment; but, on the other hand, out of the ten rounds which were fired, only two were with chiled iron projectiles, and chilled iron projectiles, as we now know, are very superior to steel for penetrative purposes, and add enormously to the penetrative power of a gun. Of these two projectiles, one, as we have seen, actually effected its entry into the interior of the ship: the other, although a defective casting did more than any of the steel shot which were fired, and fell little short of complete penetration. The shot was probably animated with more than sufficient "energy" to penetrate: but owing to being cracked it broke up. It is worthy of notice also that these chilled projectiles were shot, and not shell, and where the probabilities of penetration are nicely balanced, it has been proved that Palliser shell are superior to the Palliser shot. Further, the experiment was at 700 yards range. On the other hand, 100 lbs. of powder was used instead of 70 lbs., which is the service "battering" charge of the gun; but as the gun is capable of sustaining a 100 lbs. charge, it might perhaps be employed for a few rounds on an emergency.

The broad results which we should be inclined to derive from this very incomplete experiment are these:—That certain portions of the *Hercules*, those portions which are faced with 9-inch armour plates, and which constitute, so to speak, the citadel or strong box of the vessel, are pretty nearly impenetrable by any of our service guns. Striking full and fair, and with 100 lbs. of powder at ranges not exceeding 500 or 600 yards, the 13-inch gun would possibly be able to drive a Palliser shell clean through the side of the vessel. But fired with its service charge, and striking, as in nine cases out of ten, the shot would strike in actual warfare, at an angle, even this gun could hardly be expected to penetrate. However, only a comparatively small portion of the *Hercules* is of this thickness. The remainder is plated with 8-inch and 6-inch armour, backed with various thicknesses of wood and ribs. The 8-inch portions of the vessel would probably be penetrable by all guns, down to the 10-inch inclusive, under favourable conditions of striking. This is, perhaps, scarcely a legitimate conclusion to draw from the experiments which we have quoted; but it may be inferred from the fact that the 8-inch target on the *Warrior* backing has invariably been penetrated by the 9-inch gun at 200 yards range, and that the resistance offered by wood backing to a Palliser projectile is comparatively slight.

Finally, we should say that those portions of the *Hercules* which are cased in 6-inch armour are penetrable by all our rifled guns down to the 8-inch inclusive. In short, it would appear that the *Hercules* is neither impenetrable, nor invulnerable, as some of our contemporaries would have it appear. Over a small portion of her structure she may perhaps be regarded as practically impenetrable by our largest ordnance; but over the rest of her structure she is vulnerable even by such guns as she herself carries. Nevertheless, she is certainly the strongest vessel afloat, and well deserves her name.

THE PROSPECTS OF REBELLION IN CHINA.

(Pall Mall Gazette)

One source of pleasure connected with the study of Chinese matters is, that it is not necessary to be in any hurry in forming a conclusion about them. Most other nations change so rapidly at present, or rather perhaps are supposed to change so rapidly (for there is a good deal of delusion extant on that subject), that it is necessary when writing about them to make a pretext of descanting on the last telegram, but as yet no such necessity exists in regard to China. That immobile country advances so slowly, that it is of much more importance to understand the direction which it is taking, than to dwell on the individual facts which may be conveyed by each mail. Indeed, any one who attached importance to the telegrams which come from China must have believed that the Imperial Government had been ruined and resuscitated several hundred times during the last few years; and even during the last six months the notices which have appeared of the Nienfei rebels must have been rather puzzling to those who judge of the Celestial Empire by the analogy of European nations. As the time is now close at hand when the treaty of Tientsin will have to be revised, and when China consequently will be a little more interesting to us than it has been of late, is may not be amiss to point out the actual facts of its present position.

After Prince Kung's *coup d'etat* of 1861, and their unreserved acceptance of their new relationship with foreign nations, the Celestials entered upon a new and improved phase in their national history. This was further improved by the assistance which Sir Frederick Bruce, Admiral Hope, Captain Roderick Dew, R. N., Colonel Gordon, and other foreigners rendered in suppressing the Tai-ping rebellion. With the fall of Nanking in July 1864, that rebellion was virtually ended, but there are still persons who suppose it to be yet in existence. For the benefit of these we may recall the facts relating to its last dying struggles. When Nanking was taken, Hung Sew-tsuen, the Tai-ping monarch, was found dead, having committed suicide; the Faithful King, the Shield King, and his other principal chiefs, were executed by the Imperialists; the provinces of Kiangsoo and Cheking were entirely restored to Imperialist rule; and at that time the Tai-pings had no footing elsewhere in China. Only a remnant of them who escaped from Nanking and other places, went down through the sterile mountains which border on Cheking, Kiangsi, and Fuhkien, under the leadership of two insignificant chiefs, the Kang Wang and the assistant king. Out of these mountains they emerged in 1865, and took the city of Changchow, near Amoy, in Fuhkien. A few foreigners, who had served either with or against them, joined them at this time, and Le, the attendant king put forth a ridiculous proclamation, calling on foreign nations to join with him in partitioning China. But the Imperial Government brought down a few thousand troops who had been disciplined to the use of foreign arms at the Fung-yung Shan camp of instruction, which had been organized by Colonel Gordon before he left China, and quickly drove the Tai-pings back into the uninhabited mountains between the province of Quangtung, Fuhkien, and Kiangsi, were they probably perished miserably. At all events, they have never been heard of since then, and China has been free from the curse which they brought.

The rebels of which we have heard since then have been the Nienfei, or marauders of the Yellow River. From the earliest historical times, that stream has given a great deal of trouble, because a considerable portion of its bed being above the level of the surrounding country, constant labour must be expended on its embankments, in order to prevent it from overflooding immense tracts of land. The troubles of the last twenty-five years in China have interfered with the proper embankment of the Yellow River, and the consequence is that large numbers of the people in the provinces which border upon it have been thrown into a state of destitution, and so have formed themselves into bands of robbers, who go about looting their more fortunate neighbours. These Nienfei, as they are called, have no political purpose in view, and no union among themselves, beyond what their common interests may dictate, but they have given a good deal of trouble in China during the last eight years, and the Imperial Government has never dealt with them in a sufficiently energetic manner. No means, so far as we are aware, have been employed to relieve the necessity from which they suffer, and they have been allowed to go on robbing until they collected into bands of a formidable size. But whenever they have gathered to a certain extent, the Government has moved against them, and dispersed them by force. Hence the puzzling nature of the information which comes from China regarding these rebels. According to one mail they have gathered head and become formidable; according to the next, they have been defeated and dispersed. The last intelligence which we have represents them as having been almost put down, but in the next they may be represented as threatening Peking. The truth is that they are not politically of the slightest importance, but it is a matter of regret that the Imperial Government cannot deal with them in a more satisfactory manner. Tseng Kwo-fan, the generalissimo of the empire—a native Chinese, who obtained his present high position by his success in putting down the Tai-ping rebellion—has abundant means at his command to restore to order all the districts in which the Nienfei appear, and his protege Le, the Governor-General of the Two-Kiang, is an able military commander; but these two high mandarins are viewed with jealousy by the Tartar Court, and by a considerable portion of the bureaucracy of China. This jealousy prevents them from doing what they might do with their disciplined troops. Were they to push on matters so as to completely suppress the Nienfei, though that might be regarded as a very laudable effort in Europe, yet in China it would almost certainly appear to be a sacrilegious interference with district self-government, and a proof that they aspired to obtain supreme power.

The Mahomedan rebels in the north have given more trouble to the Chinese Government, though even they do not affect any more of the country than the provinces of Shensi, and Kansuh. Some time ago we pointed out to our readers the exact state of matters between the Celestials and their Moslem subjects. Since then the only change which has taken place in the state of matters is, that the territory in the north, more properly Chinese, has been more strictly defined from that which is Mohammedan. In Shensi, and a great part of Kansuh, the Imperial Government has obtained the upper hand, and put down the Mohammedan rebellion; at the same time it has lost its colonies in Ili, where the people are entirely Mohammedan, and where Chinese officers ruled only by invitation and sufferance. The immense mountains which separate Ili from China proper render it difficult and inexpedient for the Chinese to attempt to uphold their rule in the former district or country. If they can preserve Shensi from Mohammedan rebellion they are not likely to trouble themselves much about the wastes of Kansuh.

Thus we see that rebellion in China is at present at a very low ebb, and that the process of its subjugation has been going on steadily for several years. It being rather the weakness of the Government than any positive abuse of its power which gave rise to disorders in the country, restoration to a state of peace has necessarily been very slow. If the present vantage ground which the Government has obtained be held wisely, we may look for a restoration of China to that happy and productive state which obtained for it the title of the Great Flowery Land, and which filled the early European travellers with so much admiration; but there is a danger that the present period of repose may only produce new troubles by again fostering the growth of an inefficient and corrupt officialism.

On Monday the 19th inst. Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" was performed at the French Opera, Paris, for the 500th time. This event has given rise to the diffusion of much public information connected with that celebrated work. "Guillaume Tell" was brought out on the 12th of August, 1828, was played in its entirety from that date till the 2nd of May, 1831, the number of performances being fifty-eight. On the 1st of the following June it was reduced to three acts, and in that condition was played three times. Shortly afterwards a further reduction and even a degradation took place, the first two acts, and afterwards the second alone, being put on the stage as a mere *lever-de rideau* to the ballet. In this state it remained till the 6th of February, 1837, when the programme consisted of "La Sylphide," with Mdme. Taglioni, preceded by the second act of "Guillaume Tell," and followed by the new *bal masque* from "Gustave III." The singers on this occasion, when the ignoble fragment was played for the eightieth time, were MM. Levasseur, Lafont, and Alexis and Mdlle. Flecheux. In 1837 "Guillaume Tell" was restored to its three-act condition and likewise to glory, for the celebrated Duprez made his début in it on the 17th of April of that year, and was so successful that, after two representations, it was found expedient to perform the opera without a concluding ballet. In 1837, during which year however, it was played only nineteen times, the lowest receipt caused by the attractions of "Guillaume Tell" was 6,669f. 78 c.; the highest, 10,073f. 72 c. In the course of 1838 it was performed seventeen times; after that year the figure gradually diminished till 1848. In 1849 it was not played once, and a few fragments were all that was heard of it in 1850. The subsequent revivals of importance were in 1852, when the principal vocalists were MM. Gueymard, Obin, Morelli, and Mdme. Laborde; in 1856, when the opera was played in four acts with MM. Gueymard, Belval, Bonnehee, and Mdme. Marie Dupy; in 1860, when (December 24) Mdlle. Marchisio made her début and the scene between Arnold and Mathilde in the third act was restored; in 1861, for the debute of M. Faure, and in 1863 for that of M. Villaret; and on the 25th of last November, when the present "run" commenced. Since that date it has been performed twenty-three times, which exceeds the number of performances during the two months of any preceding year since its first production. After all, 500 representations of a reputed *chef-d'œuvre* at the theatre for which it was composed and with which its fame is intimately associated, are not many, when the figures may, when spread over a period of nearly forty years, especially when the figures may fairly be reduced by taking fragmentary performances into account. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
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"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	"
	On demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
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6	do.		4 "
3	do.		4 "

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
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Bombay, 24th March 1868.

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W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
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Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS
(MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, Cash on delivery. Credit
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION. Rs. as. Rs. as.

In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.		10	0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each		20	0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each		0	8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each		0	4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each		0	12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each		1	0	1 4

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.

In quart Bottles, each	0	12	1 0
" per dozen	8	0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4	0	5 0

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon | 1 | 8 | 2 0 |
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon | 4 | 0 | 5 0 |
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.

Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1	12	2 0
White quality " per lb	0	8	0 10

Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs. | 1 | 12 | 2 0 |
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).

In small bars, each	0	12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0	6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1	0	1 4

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin diseases, &c., &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each | 1 | 0 | 1 4 |
N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Steam-tug "STURDY," 45 H. P., 52 tons Register, built in 1863 by HART & SINNOTT, Liverpool. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
19th March 1868. Colaba Company (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Wm., pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

BREACH-LOADERS FOR SALE.—Just received from England, two Breach-loading Double-barrelled GUNS, and one Breach-loading Double-barrelled RIFLE, 12 bore, by "Egg." Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

FOR SALE, very best and fresh YORK HAMS and CHEESES, and four tierces very best new, this year's, IRISH BEEF—all from London. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14.2. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.
JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.
MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers	Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only	" 8-8

13, Meadow Street, Fort. WALTER & Co., Tailors and Outfitters.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by R. K. DALA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts, *Prices—In Bombay, Rs. 10. To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*.
London—TRUBNER & Co.; Calcutta—THACKER & Co.; Bombay—CRESSON & WOODHALL, and *Dufter Askara* Press; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Moolan—DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.
CRESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.
After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—
"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.
The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."
(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."
TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER Cash.	Credit.	
WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.
Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 1½.
Black Currant do.	
Pine Apple do.	
Ginger do.	1 4 to 1
Raspberry do.	
Red Currant do.	
Lemon do.	
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.	

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to oakage and deterioration.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 2½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 " "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... " 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of..... 1 doz. each.
Do. ...Pints do. ..... 2 "
MOSELLE ..... Quarts do. ..... 1 "
Do. ...Pints do. ..... 2 "
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do ... 1 "
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE ..... 6 Bottles in a Box
ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in c